CLAIMS:

1. A method for treating a glycolipid storage-related disorder, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of an inhibitor of glycolipid synthesis in combination with an agent capable of increasing the rate of glycolipid degradation.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor of glucosylceramide synthesis is an imido sugar.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the imido sugar is selected from the group consisting of N-butyldeoxynojirimycin (NB-DNJ), N-butyldeoxygalactonojirimycin (NB-DGN), and N-nonyldeoxynojirimycin (NN-DNJ).

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the glycolipid storage-related disorder is selected from the group consisting of Gaucher disease, Sandhoff's disease, Fabry's disease, Tay-Sach's disease, Niemann-Pick disease, GM1 gangliosidosis, mucopolysaccharidosis, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, and epilepsy.

5. A method for treating a glycolipid storage-related disorder, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of an inhibitor of glycolipid synthesis in combination with bone marrow transplantation.

6. A method of treating mucopolysaccharidosis disease in a patient in need thereof comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of an inhibitor of glucosylceramide synthesis.

7. The method according to claim 6 wherein the mucopolysaccharidosis disease is selected from the group consisiting of MPS I (MPS IH, IS or IH/S), MPS II, MPS IIIA, IIIB, IIIC or IIID, MPS IVA or IVB, MPS VI and MPS VII.

8. The method according to claim 6 wherein the inhibitor is an inhibitor of ceramide glucosyltransferase.

9. The method according to claim 6 wherein the inhibitor is an imino sugar.

10. The method according to claim 9 wherein the inhibitor is N-butyldeoxynojirimycin or N-butyldeoxygalactonojirimycin.

11. The method according to claim 10 wherein the inhibitor is N-butyldeoxynojirimycin.

12. The method according to claim 6 wherein the inhibitor is a nucleic acid coding for a protein or peptide capable of inhibiting glucosylceramide synthesis, or an antisense sequence or catalytic RNA capable of interfering with the expression of enzymes responsible for glucosylceramide synthesis.

13. A method reducing neuronal glycolipid storage in mucopolysaccharidosis disease in a patient in need thereof comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of an inhibitor of glucosylceramide synthesis.

14. The method according to claim 13 wherein the mucopolysaccharidosis disease is selected from the group consisiting of MPS I (MPS IH, IS or IH/S), MPS II, MPS IIIA, IIIB, IIIC or IIID, MPS IVA or IVB, MPS VI and MPS VII.

15. The method according to claim 13 wherein the inhibitor is an inhibitor of ceramide glucosyltransferase.

16. The method according to claim 13 wherein the inhibitor is an imino sugar.

17. The method according to claim 16 wherein the inhibitor is N-butyldeoxynojirimycin or N-butyldeoxygalactonojirimycin.

18. The method according to claim 17 wherein the inhibitor is N-butyldeoxynojirimycin.

19. The method according to claim 13 wherein the inhibitor is a nucleic acid coding for a protein or peptide capable of inhibiting glucosylceramide synthesis, or an antisense sequence or catalytic RNA capable of interfering with the expression of enzymes responsible for glucosylceramide synthesis.

20. A method of treating mucopolysaccharidosis disease in a patient in need thereof comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of an agent capable of increasing the rate of neuronal glycolipid degradation.